implementation of the revised pay structure or from a later date on which the Government servants had either earned an increment or promotion during the period between the date of implementation of revised pay scales and the date from which the revised pay structure is made payable. Explanation 1 below Rule 5 of CCS (RP) Rules, 2008 indicates the above position. There is no proposal to revise this provision.

Housing shortage

1096. SHRI T.T.V. DHINAKARAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute housing shortage in the country;

(b) if so, details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken to construct more houses, especially for poorer sections of the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) and (b) According to the estimates made by the Technical Group constituted by the Ministry for assessment of the urban housing shortage at the end of the 10th Five Year Plan, the total housing shortage in the country is 24.71 million. State-wise details of housing shortage are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' being State subjects, it is primarily the responsibility of State Governments to provide for adequate Shelter. However, the Union Government has formulated the first urban area focussed National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2007 to set in motion a process in providing 'Affordable Housing for All' particularly the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG).

This policy intends to promote sustainable development of habitat in the country with a view to ensuring equitable supply of land, shelter and services at affordable prices to all sections of society.

Apart from this, Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), launched by the Government in the year 2005 caters to provision of housing and basic services to urban poor in 63 specified cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).

A new scheme — Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) has been launched for providing interest subsidy on housing urban poor to make the housing affordable and within the repaying capacity of Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG). The scheme encourages poor sections to avail of loan facilities through Commercial Banks/Housing Finance Companies for the purposes of construction/acquisition of houses and avail 5% subsidy in interest payment.

Statement

Details of Housing shortage as on 2007

(Dwelling units in million)

State/UTs	Housing shortage
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	1.95
Arunachal Pradesh	0.02
Assam	0.31
Bihar	0.59
Chhattisgarh	0.36
Goa	0.07
Gujarat	1.66
Haryana	0.52
Himachal Pradesh	0.06
Jammu and Kashmir	0.18
Jharkhand	0.47
Karnataka	1.63
Kerala	0.76
Madhya Pradesh	1.29
Maharashtra	3.72
Manipur	0.05
Meghalaya	0.04
Mizoram	0.04
Nagaland	0.03
Orissa	0.50
Punjab	0.69
Rajasthan	1.00
Sikkim	0.01
Tamil Nadu	2.82

1	2
Tripura	0.06
Uttaranchal	0.18
Uttar Pradesh	2.38
West Bengal	2.04
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.01
Chandigarh	0.08
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.01
Daman and Diu	0.01
Delhi	1.13
Lakshadweep	0.00
Pondicherry	0.06
All India	24.71

Migration to urban areas

1097. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of migration from rural areas to urban areas;

(b) the future projection thereof and its implications;

(c) how grave is the scenario; and

(d) the steps being taken for arresting migration to urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (KUMARI SELJA): (a) to (c) As per the Census of India 2001 data, total migrants population between 1991-2001 was 98.30 million. Out of this about 22% comprises of rural to urban migrants. Contribution of rural-urban migration to urban migrants. Contribution of rural-urban migration to urban population growth has been relatively small in India compared to many developed and developing countries. However, there are considerable regional variations in the patterns of migration. In States like Maharashtra, Gujarat, Haryana and Delhi, migration has contributed significantly to the process of urban growth. The Census does not provide any future projection of rural-urban migration.

(d) The Government of India has adopted a two pronged approach for tackling rural poverty and rural-urban migration in the country: firstly by providing basic amenities in rural areas through schemes like Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Bharat Nirman, Accelerated Rural